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The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 37.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The stern and bad walking did not prevent a good sized audience from assembling at this church and the excellent music by the choir, with the sermon from the text, Ps. 90, 1, "Lord thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," made all who came feel well repaid for the effort it cost to brave the elements on such a day. The evening service was omitted.

The Young Men's Universalist Association held a meeting at 4 o'clock. The Social Six will meet Saturday afternoon.

The music for next Sunday will be as follows:
Chorus Choir
O Come to My Heart, Lord Jesus,
Paul Ambrose
Trio—Saviour Again to Thy Dear Name,
Kate Llewellyn
Solo—The Homeland, Johnson
Mona Martyn.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A goodly company braved the elements and came out to church last Sunday morning. But some of them suggested that as a great many would like to hear about the "Sunday meetings," the pastor had better save his discourse. So after a short devotional service the meeting adjourned and next Sunday will be Billy Sunday Sunday.

There was an unusually good attendance at the Roll Call, Jan. 19, and more responded by letter and in person than for many years. The reports were all encouraging; those of the Ladies' Club and the parish treasurer especially. The committee on refreshments furnished an attractive menu.

Contributions to our missionary societies during last year were one hundred and fifty-six dollars. This exceeded our apportionment by thirty-four dollars, just the amount contributed at a special collection last Easter to help liquidate the debt of the Maine Missionary Society.

Miss Mae Cross will lead the Christmas Endeavor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Last Saturday evening Rev. C. J. Brown, State Sunday School Superintendent for the denomination, met with the workers of the local Sunday School to consider matters of teacher training, missionary and temperance instruction, evangelism, and membership. Special committees were appointed for each of these departments of work. Mr. Brown also spoke briefly at the Sunday School hour, and gave a helpful address in the evening.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society is planning a special program for their meeting at the home of Mrs. Alice Jordan on Thursday afternoon at 2:30. The topic is "Alaska," and Mrs. Vanderkrogh will be present to speak of that great country as she has herself seen it and exhibit curios illustrating her talk. A special invitation is given to all ladies of the church whether members of this society or not.

The Loyal Workers have their monthly business meeting on Friday evening at the home of Miss Florence Springer, and the newly elected president. At the same time the Y. M. C. L. will hold their business meeting in the Men's Club Room at the church.

Officers of the Ladies' Aid for 1917 are: President, Mrs. M. E. Kendall; vice president, Mrs. Fred J. Tibbatts; secretary, Mrs. Marian Wheeler; treasurer, Mrs. Lizette Jones. Plans are being made for an alphabet sale to be held early in March.

HAZELTON-BENNETT.

At the home of Miss L. M. Stearns, Thursday evening, Jan. 11, Mr. Harry R. Hazleton of Sumner and Miss Carrie Bennett of Paris were united in marriage by Rev. J. H. Little, using the single ring service. It was a very enjoyable evening for the friends who were present.

Mr. Hazleton is the son of Mr. Cyrenus R. Hazleton of Sumner. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett of Paris and a graduate of Paris High School. They will reside in Paris.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Harry M. Shaw of South Paris has made application to the Maine Board of Bar Examiners for examination for admission to the Bar at the session of the Board to be held at Bangor, Maine, on the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1917.

PHILIP G. OLIPHANT,
Secretary of the Board.

BETHEL MEN'S CLUB

Dr. George M. Twitchell Gives Instructive Talk

The meeting of the Men's Club last Wednesday evening was one of the most interesting ever held. A large number were present to greet their former townsman Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell and to draw from his storehouse of knowledge.

This is the third time that Dr. Twitchell has spoken before the Men's Club and each year he has drawn a large crowd. This year his message was of especial importance, and should be carefully considered by every farmer and all who have the interest of the town at heart. Dr. Twitchell is an interesting speaker and has a way of bringing his points home to his hearers, and all present were much impressed with his talk.

At the close, because of his long experience in growing flint corn and success in establishing a new variety, Dr. Twitchell proposed to the club that it would offer a series of prizes, confined to the young men of Bethel, he would supply each contestant with seed sufficient for one fourth acre, provided that in awarding the prizes a written statement of method of growing be submitted, its completeness and quality to be considered in deciding. As flint corn is one of the sure crops possible on our farms here is a proposition which doubtless will receive the candid attention of the club. It's up to the men of the town to help interest the boys in life here at home.

Dr. Twitchell took for his subject: "The Salvation of our New England Agriculture," and spoke in part as follows:

Bethel was formerly one of the best agricultural towns of Oxford county. Its orchards were large and productive, its pastures filled with sheep and cattle, its hay fields for years the source of big revenue and its meadows returning yearly a liberal crop of hay. Naturally its farmers were prosperous and large families were to be found on every hand. This was the general condition when I left home fifty years ago. Doubtless the years have added to the per capita wealth of the town, can the same be said of the farms? With the passing of time great changes have taken place in habits of living and the country home cannot be supported on the basis of fifty years ago.

The onsway of civilization, at ever increasing rate, forces upon the individual the consideration of all problems of life from a radically different viewpoint. Accepting this how are we to find our agricultural salvation. Unless the farm can be made to yield, directly and indirectly, enough to furnish support for the family and be steadily improved in its productive capacity it becomes necessary for the owner to consider some other business proposition. There is no justice in urging the farm unless the farm can be made to pay. I take it that every honest man wishes to leave the world a little better than he found it, and this becomes possible with the farmer only when he organizes all work for specific results.

Our agricultural salvation consists not in turning to the timber or wood lot to make up any deficiency but in seeking more from crops, products and stock.

Our soil is not impoverished but unbalanced. Its crop producing capacity has never been touched, large as have been the yields in so many cases. The average farmer has been far too content with minimum crop yield per acre. Owing liberal fertility he has felt impelled to cover more than could be properly fed and cared for.

The average corn crop of Maine is 45 bushels, oats 30, potatoes, outside of Acadia, 150 to 170, hay less than one ton per acre, milk production of cows less than 5000 pounds per head. These figures all spell failure today.

Here and there over the State men realize year after year 100 bushels of potatoes, 85 to 90 of oats, 200 of apples, two tons of hay, and 5000 to 7000 pounds of milk per cow, and the number is so generous that one may well rank this output as within reach of workers elsewhere. Unless a farmer can realize \$2.50 per day for all hand labor, \$1.00 per day for horse or oxen, and with that all overhead charges, taxes, insurance, interest on investment, depreciation of all stock, implements and machinery as well as buildings, and provide for possible contingencies, something is wrong. He is

(Continued on Page 5.)

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

The tea Wednesday afternoon was well attended by the guests of the Inn and their friends.

Miss Mary F. Anderson of Wehnam, Mass., was a guest at the Inn for a few days the past week.

Mr. O. D. Seavey, the popular manager of the Inn for the past two summers, is now at his hotel in Magnolia Springs, Fla., and sends greetings to his northern friends.

Dr. John H. Denison of Williams-town, Mass., was a guest at the Inn the past week. Dr. Denison is well known in Bethel and was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Auburn, Me., was a guest at the Inn last week Wednesday, coming to Bethel to speak at the Men's Club that evening. The meeting was well attended and the talk was much enjoyed by all.

Among the guests at the Inn the past week were: E. Legdon, Portland; E. P. McGlaulin, Portland; W. J. Wheeler, So. Paris, Me.; S. Matison, Boston; H. A. Woodside, Portland; W. H. Adams, Boston; R. A. Scamell, Lewiston, Me.; P. L. Harlow, Gorham, Me.

The sad news of the death of Mr. E. L. Brown, who was room clerk at the Inn last summer, has been received. Mr. Brown was on his way to join Mr. O. D. Seavey at Magnolia Springs, Fla., but was taken at Jacksonville with a severe cold which resulted in pneumonia. Mr. Brown made many friends while at the Inn by his geniality and courteousness.

On Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Club met at the Inn. All came prepared to sew and many shirts for the French wounded were started. The ladies taking them home to finish, and by Saturday they were returned, complete to Mrs. A. E. Herrick who has charge of the work. Sandwiches and tea were served and the occasion was much enjoyed by all.

The employees of the Inn gave a "tin shower" to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bennett on Monday evening. When the guests arrived they found the host and hostess working on the wood pile in the back yard, but they immediately made all welcome and a very pleasant evening was spent with cards, dancing, etc. Refreshments were served after which the party returned to the Inn marching to the music of a drum and mouth organ.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Hazel Keniston assisted in the West Bethel school last week.

Ruby Ashby is assisting at the West Bethel school this week.

Thelma Farrington spent the week end with relatives in Norway.

Annie Cummings, who has been ill for the past week, has returned to school.

Miss Helen Staples of Haverest visited Miss Nellie Whitman at the dormitory, Tuesday.

Miss Maude Howard went to Lewiston last Wednesday to attend a wedding of her brother.

The basketball game between Gould's and Colebrook resulted in a score of 35 to 10 in favor of Colebrook.

Mr. G. D. Smith visited school last Thursday and gave an interesting exhibition of free hand drawing.

A social will be given in the gymnasium Thursday evening for the benefit of the undergraduate association.

Mr. F. E. Hanson and Miss Eliza both Leslie attended a conference of instructors of training courses which was held at Gorham Normal School last Saturday.

A basketball game will be played between the Gould's Academy Rants and the Norway Grammar School boys in the O. A. gymnasium next Friday evening, Jan. 19. It promises to be a good game and it is hoped that many will attend.

Printing of all kinds done in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

1-18

78th MAINE

LEGISLATURE

Our Special Correspondent Writes of the Past Week's Work

The third week of the 78th Maine Legislature opened Tuesday at 4:30 P. M., and seldom have legislators seen such a mass of bills and resolves drawn from the hoppers and introduced so early in the session. The recess, like that of the week before, extended five days from Thursday to Tuesday.

The second week of the Legislature passed to adjournment much as do all second weeks of the biennial sessions—quiet and without much of importance happening, except the naming of committees, a few appointments, and intimations of the lively times to follow. Tuesday the 9th carried sessions of 15 minutes in the Senate and 35 minutes in the House. Wednesday sessions were without special event, other than routine business and Thursday's sessions in both branches had little but the first bills introduced. Adjournment was taken to Tuesday afternoon of this week.

But aside from direct legislative work, Wednesday was the banner day of the second week. On that day the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House named the committees; Former President William Howard Taft addressed the Maine Bar Association, the legislators and hundreds of visitors in the Hall of Representatives, and the following appointments were announced:

Charles R. Brown of Bath as superintendent of public buildings to succeed Harry A. Plummer of Bath. General John A. Harper of Lewiston as State pension clerk to succeed Col. Charles English of Lewiston.

Louis E. Winslow of Augusta as deputy State treasurer to succeed Warren D. Trask of Augusta.

John P. E. Partridge of Biddeford as land clerk in the State treasurer's office to succeed Brooks Newbert of Augusta.

This week promises to be lively, in comparison with last week's dullness, and particular interest is attached by reason of the first hearings for State and charitable institutions under the new budget system of handling the State finances.

Oxford and the Committees. Oxford county has little complaint over the committee assignments, her delegation generally being upon important committees.

Senator Orman L. Hawley of Portor is chairman of the committee on the State school for feeble-minded, and a member of the committees on banks and banking, labor, and public buildings and grounds.

The representatives are placed as follows:

Frank Stanley of Dixfield—Inland fisheries and game; pensions.

C. W. Cummings of Hebron—Agriculture; federal relations.

Frank E. Stearns of Hiram—Commerce; telegraphs and telephones.

Ralph G. Charles of Lovell—House chairman of mines and mining; taxation.

George A. Hutekins of Mexico—Judiciary.

Herbert P. Andrews of Norway—Banks and banking; standing committee on county estimates; military affairs.

Frederic O. Eaton of Rumford—Appropriations.

Governor's Attitude. A significant statement was made by Governor Carl E. Miliken on Wednesday of last week at his meeting with the chairmen of the Senate and House committees. Being called by President Bailey of the Senate to preside, the governor said:

"I earnestly hope this is the beginning of actual co-operation between the legislative and executive branches. Our machinery makes such an intimacy rather difficult—far more so than in the case in many other states. But I believe there should be better 'team work' than has existed in Maine heretofore. It is not, however, in my opinion."

(Continued on Page 5.)

NOTICE.

Will the person who was seen picking up the horse blanket near Lincoln (Cummings) leave same at the Post Office and save cost!

J. F. HARRINGTON,
Bethel, Maine.

GRANGE NEWS

UPTON GRANGE.

The officers of Upton Grange, No. 404, were installed Jan. 6, by Sister Fraser assisted by Bro. Edward Warren as follows:

Master—Guy L. Pratt.
Overseer—Hollis T. Abbott.
Lecturer—George Pratt.
Steward—David Enman.

Asst. Steward—Albert Warren.
Chaplain—Mabel Warren.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. C. Abbott.
Secretary—B. L. Juddkins.
Gate Keeper—Ben Bartlett.
Ceres—D. B. Warren.

Pomona—Rena Lane, not present.
Flora—Annie Coallidge.
L. A. Steward—Ethel Warren.

A supper of oyster stew and pastry was served after the Grange closed. There were twenty-one members and one visitor present.

BETHEL GRANGE.

Bethel Grange held its last regular meeting Jan. 11 for the purpose of installing its officers. Past Master Eli Cushman was installing officer assisted by F. H. Merrill and Mrs. Kendall.

Master—Levi Bartlett.
Overseer—Byron Cummings.
Lecturer—Mae R. Bartlett.

Steward—George Haggood.
Asst. Steward—Herman Mason.
Chaplain—Mary Farwell.

Treasurer—Mary Cummings.
Secretary—Ida Packard.
Gate Keeper—Sidney Jodrey.

Ceres—Ella Lyon.
Pomona—Eva Haggood.
Flora—Clara Grover.

L. A. Steward—Pauline Mason.
Pianist—Florence Upton.

The following program was interspersed during the installation:

Select Reading, Nellie Garay.
Reading, Byron Cummings.

Duet, Eva Haggood, Florence Upton.
Reading, Martha Kendall.

Duet, Eva Haggood, Florence Upton.
Delicious refreshments were served at the close consisting of sandwiches, assorted cake and coffee.

LOVE MT. GRANGE.

Love Mt. Grange, Andover, held its regular meeting Jan. 6, with an all day session. About 40 were present. A baked bean and pastry dinner was served after which the following officers were installed by J. L. Bailey for the ensuing year:

Master—J. B. Littlehale.
Overseer—O. A. Burgess.

Steward—Jesse Elliot.
Asst. Steward—Elizabeth Baker.

L. A. Steward—Florence Akers.
Gate Keeper—L. B. Hall.

Chaplain—J. H. Abbott.
Treasurer—W. W. Perkins.

Secretary—Evelyn Stevens.
Lecturer—Mrs. W. N. Akers.

Flora—Mrs. Minnie Akers.
Pomona—Mrs. O. A. Burgess.

Ceres—Mrs. J. B. Littlehale.
After the installation the following short program was carried out:

Song, Grange.
Reading, Nora Merrill.

Recitation, Margaret Eastman.
Instrumental Music, Grace Mitchell.

Reading, Evelyn Stevens.
Song, Grange.

NORWAY GRANGE.

Norway Grange met January 13. Meeting opened at 1:35 P. M. This was installation meeting and after a short business session a short recess was declared to prepare for the work. Past Master A. E. Morse of Paris Grange was installing officer, ably assisted by Past Master A. M. Hyerach and wife, and Mrs. Nellie Mason who presided at the piano also of Paris Grange. Other visitors from that Grange: Bro. B. F. Hicks and wife, Leon Dresser, Mrs. Barbara Jackson, Beryl Hill, Ella Ames, Mrs. W. C. Thayer, Mrs. Willbur Stearns, Mrs. Raymond Gates, Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. E. C. Nason of North Waterford Grange. The order of installation was nicely carried out and appreciated by Norway Grange and many thanks are due them all, who braved the cold to give added cheer by their presence. Lady Assistant Steward Viola Abbott was unable to be present and will be installed later. On motion of the secretary, Annie Goodwin, the Worthy Master requested the secretary to send a message of sympathy from Norway Grange to Bro. Irving Brown and family in their sad bereavement. The following committees were appointed: Resolutions—H. D. Smith, Edna Cox, Louise Gannon, Eleanor Kenna Brown, Frances—Dorothy Pike, W. O. Perry, Charles Frost, Entertainment—Adelaide Young, Rex Jackson.

(Continued on Page 4.)

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE,

Bethel, Maine.
Telephones—Shop, 19-12; Res., 29-7.

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
C. C. BRYANT,
2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.

SHOE REPAIRING.

Neatly and Promptly Done.
Laces, Polishes, Whiting, Etc.
A. B. BUXTON,
Maine Street, Bethel, Maine.
Opposite N. F. Brown's.

FOR SALE.

Pair black horses weighing 1130 each, one 12, the other 14 years old, the horses I worked on my peddler cart for 3 years. Also my peddler cart and sled, both in good running order.

W. A. BRAGG.

10-12-14. Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

The barn on the Milton Grover place on Grover Hill. Can be taken down and moved. Well timbered and much good lumber can be taken from it. Apply to

HERRICK & PARK.

WANTED:—Live Rabbits for which I will pay 40 cents each. Mondays and Tuesdays.

W. L. CHAPMAN,

1-11-31-p. Bethel, Maine.

HORSES' TEETH

should receive proper attention. Have your horse's mouth looked after by

L. A. HALL,

Bethel, Maine.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A chestnut horse weighing about 1275 lbs. A good worker and fair driver. Inquire of

W. A. HOLT,

R. F. D. 2, Bethel, Maine.

HOGS WANTED.

Will pay 10c for live hogs or 12c for dressed. Call, write or telephone.

W. C. BRYANT,

Tel. 19-21. Bethel, Maine.

I CAN SAVE

you from 20 to 25 per cent on all light and heavy rubbers if you will buy this month. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SHOE AND RUBBER REPAIRING.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.
Phone 14-4.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Do you want a place that offers you clean, pleasant, year-round work at fair pay from the start—and a chance for real advancement if you make good? If you have, at least, a grammar school education we can give you employment at once as clerk in our subscription department—and a chance to rise. If you have a high school education or better we can give you the same start and an even better chance for the future. We teach our employees, typing, stenographic, advertising and letter writing, proof reading, etc. This assures the ambitious ones either a chance to make good pay on a bonus basis or else to become understudies for some of the good executive positions. If a chance of this sort interests you, please write fully about yourself to

W. H. GANNETT, Pub. Inc.

Dept. O.G. Augusta, Maine.
1-4-21.

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MAINE
MAINE

at Mrs. Eliza
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Wednesdays and
each Month and
id to have all in

& COLE,
MAINE

January Clearance Sale!

In our Ready-to-wear departments we offer you big savings.

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs

You can save from three to ten dollars on each article.

Our Annual Red Tag Sale

begins **NEXT SATURDAY** when we will offer some of the biggest values in years.

DRUMMER'S SAMPLES of White Goods, Linens, Towels, etc., as usual will be one of the biggest items. This year's prices are unusually low. **WATCH FOR BILLS.**

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

NORWAY, MAINE

TINKER'S
Famous Singing Orchestra
Concert Company
ODEON HALL, BETHEL, ME.
TUES. EVE., JAN. 23
High Class Vaudeville, 7.30 to 9
Dancing, 9 to 12

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Efficiency decreases as fatigue increases!
The fall pay envelope is the great enemy of tuberculosis!
A reliable disinfectant which may be used for fifty cents per gallon has been devised by the U. S. Public Health Service!
The maintenance of health is the first duty of the patriotic American!
Exercise in the open air cures and prevents many ills!
Typhoid fever is contracted by swallowing sewage!
Unpasteurized milk kills many babies!

PRUDENCE
Points the Way
to Prosperity

Freeland Howe Insurance Agency

Insurance that Insures.

Fire, Life, Health and Accident, Automobile,

Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Liability

and Burglary Insurance.

Fidelity and Surety Bonds.

Stuart W. Goodwin, Agent,

NORWAY

Tel. 124-4

MAINE

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

DON'T FORGET TO GET
BALLARD'S GOLDEN OIL

The greatest throat and lung remedy. No opiates or Alcohol.
On sugar—pleasant to take. 50c and 80c at all dealers.

BETHEL and Vicinity

Mr. Ernest Walker is improving in health.

Miss Mae Cross is with Mr. Herbert Rowe's family.

Mr. F. L. Edwards was in Portland one day last week.

Many are looking forward to Tinker's Orchestra next Tuesday.

The Crochet Club met with Mrs. Del-lison Courcy, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Carl Wight of Milan, N. H., is a guest of Dr. I. H. Wight and family.

Mrs. Lennie Howe and Miss Norma Frost were in Portland the last of the week.

Miss Norma Frost of The Glen was the guest of Mrs. Lennie Howe one day last week.

Mr. W. W. Hastings was the guest of his brother, Hon. D. R. Hastings, in Auburn, Sunday.

Mr. Fred C. Bean of East Bethel was the guest of Mr. Edmund Merrill and family, Thursday.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. E. E. Whitney, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robertson were in Berlin, Friday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fred Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter French of Portland were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fox the first of the week.

Judge A. E. Herrick, E. C. Park, Esq., and H. H. Hastings, Esq., attended Probate Court at So. Paris, Tuesday.

Miss Adelaide Ramell accompanied her uncle, Mr. Lee Holt, to his home in North Waterford, Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mr. Charles P. Bargent of Lewiston was in town last Thursday having come up to inspect the Locke house which he purchased last summer.

Miss Hazel Arno, who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Carrie Arno, returned to her school in Montville, Wednesday.

The remains of Mrs. Charles Allen of Portland, only daughter of Martin and the late John Combs Stowell, were brought to Bethel last Friday for burial. Brief services were held by Rev. J. H. Little.

Mr. E. N. Robertson is the recipient of a pass which the Grand Trunk Railway Co. have just given to their employees who have been twenty years in their service. This pass includes their wives and is over all their lines.

Rev. Mr. Little was called to Canton last week to attend three funerals. Friday he attended the funeral of Mr. Knapp at Newry, and Saturday was called to Gilsum to the funeral of Mr. Heath. He also officiated at two weddings.

Purity Chapter, O. E. S., will hold their annual installation of officers, Thursday, Jan. 25, with Mr. H. C. Rowe as installing officer. All Masons and their families are cordially invited. Each member has the privilege of installing two.

At the Waldorf Astoria, in New York, Tuesday, Jan. 30, a banquet will be given for William R. Chapman in honor of his 50 years as director of the Robenstein Club and 29 years as director of the Maine Music Festival. Over 5000 people will be present, including Gov. Wallcut of New York and many other notables. Mayor Bethel of Waterville will speak for the State of Maine at this occasion.

NEW

Spring Goods

1st Quality Percale, 15c per yd.

Best Balises, 18c per yd.

Best Diagrams, 12c per yd.

Special Bargains

Children's Overalls, \$1.00 per pr.

Men's Overalls and

Blankets at Low Prices

Ceylon Rowe & Son

MORE BARGAINS

Buy while the buying is good—
and save money.

FOR THIS WEEK

SUGAR, 12½ lbs. for \$1.00
EVAPORATED MILK,
Beauty Brand, 10c

STRINGLESS BEANS, 10c, 3 for 25c

SUNNY MONDAY SOAP,
5c, 6 for 25c

BULK ROLLED OATS,
5c lb., 6 for 25c

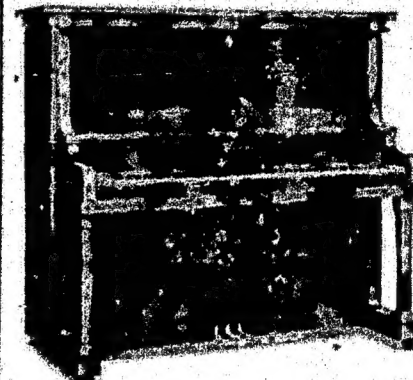
RAISINS, 1 week only,
13c, 2 for 25c

TOILET PAPER, 15c pkg. for 10c

POTATOES, 1 peck for 45c

J. S. ALLEN ESTATE

The Day for Buying a Piano is Now



If you have been looking forward to a day when you might go in and look at pianos—and perhaps later on buy one—that day is right now.

And this store with the very latest styles in pianos (all very moderate in price) is ready for a visit!

You will be made welcome, and will be given the care and attention that is always necessary in choosing so important an article as a piano.

With high quality and prices there is much to interest you in our line of pianos.

If you are at all interested in Pianos—in good quality, in styles and in prices, you will be repaid by coming here. Don't put it off—**TODAY** is the day.

W. J. WHEELER & CO., South Paris, Maine.

Mr. F. L. Edwards was a business visitor in Berlin, Monday.

Mrs. Frank Abbott is at Mrs. Davis Lovejoy's caring for Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Lovejoy's mother.

Evelyn Chandler has been with her grandparents the past week, taking a forced vacation from school on account of an attack of grip.

STOP THAT COUGH.

A hacking cough weakens the whole system, drains your energy and gives you chest aches and you feel sore all over. Believe that cold at once with Dr. King's New Discovery. The soothing pine balsam heal the irritated membranes, and the antiseptic and laxative qualities kill the germs and break up your cold. Don't let a cold linger. Get Dr. King's New Discovery to-day at your Druggist, 50c.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. James King of Bryant's Pond visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Farrington, Friday.

Mrs. C. E. Stowell is at St. Barnabas hospital, Portland, for treatment. Her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Hodgkins of New York, accompanied her.

W. B. Rand was in Portland on business, Thursday.

Mrs. Del-lison Courcy of Bethel was a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Ralph King, one day last week.

Mrs. C. L. Swan has been visiting relatives in Bethel.

Winifred Maxim has closed her school at Albany and returned home. Mrs. Harvey Norton has blood poison in her foot.

Elizabeth Swift is home from her work at Lewiston.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Geo. Tirrell, Wednesday.

Several are harvesting their ice.

Valentine,
St. Patrick, Easter
and Birthday
POST CARDS

at wholesale or retail.

SPECIAL— POST CARD CALENDARS, 1c Each

OXFORD POST CARD CO.

Citizen Office

Bethel,

Maine

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reverses—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

TEXTILES.

Mrs. A. R. Kohler.

The present economic condition which are more and more taking production of household articles of the home and into the factory, it is imperative that the housewife should know somewhat about adulterated goods as well as adulterated food. The case of both food and textiles, subject of the manufacturer is the same—to reduce the cost of production increase his profit, and the result is the same, being inferior product in both cases.

The National and State Pure Food laws go far to protect the public against adulterated foods. But there is nothing out the purchaser's knowledge of textiles to protect her from being defrauded in buying clothing and household furnishings. One of the best ways ever hit upon to unload worthless textiles at a good price upon the public, is the bargain counter. A writer has actually known some of the large stores to put upon the bargain counters garments which ordinarily sell in these same stores for less than the "sale price."

While it is true that women are no longer producers as they were in the days of our grandmothers when garments were made from wool and linen and woven by them, it is equally true that they are still important consumers. By far the larger percent money spent for clothing and for the household is spent by the women and the manufacturer is busy trying to produce goods that will catch the eye and empty her pocketbook. The question of durability matters little. As long as women suffer themselves to be tricked by a shining surface, so long will the manufacturer continue to make money on them.

Unless we have some knowledge of the various textile fibers and of the adulterations likely to be found in them we are unable to judge for ourselves and must take the word of the salesman in the matter, which at best is a very poor basis for us to choose on. It is by no means impossible to acquire such knowledge if we are willing to give time and thought to it. It will surely bring a valuable return in the ability to form correct judgments of the textiles that we purchase.

There Are Four Textiles. The four textiles commonly used in the manufacture of household articles are cotton, linen, wool and silk. The first two are of vegetable origin, the last two of animal. A brief description of their properties and the methods used in their manufacture will help in the study of the fitness of a textile for a desired purpose. Such a study will also give us hints as to how to treat the fabrics in the household, particularly in cleaning processes, so as to lengthen their term of usefulness.

The general manufacture of textiles involves many processes and many machines. These the manufacturer is constantly seeking to improve, to cheapen the process and to add adulterations. All fibers are found in nature, in combination with more or less undesirable foreign material, which must be removed before the fiber can be made into cloth. Cotton is enclosed in pods and entangled with numerous seeds. Wool is full of dirt, burrs and grease. Flax is closely associated with the woody stalks. Silk is covered with a

Keeping Yourself Well

DRIVING OUT CATARRH

If people knew how the presence of catarrh is a constant menace, they would have none of it. It infects some part of the delicately adjusted body and makes it useless, thus throwing on the other organs more than their share of work. It affords a carefully prepared and tested remedy for the germs of cold, grip, influenza and pneumonia, hay fever and other respiratory disorders. It spreads with many diseases and debilitates the entire system with serious results. Catarrh is easily neglected, and it rarely gets well of itself. It needs proper medicinal correction. For almost half a century many thousands have found help in Pears' Catarrh Remedy. The aim is to clean out waste matter, to loosen the catarrhal inflammation, and to tone up the whole system. It is done by the use of Pears' Catarrh Remedy. What it does is the best proof of what it will do. You may rely on Pears' Catarrh Remedy. It is pleasant to take and easy to administer. It is the ideal catarrh remedy. They have no side effects and do not burn a hole in the pocket. The Pears Co. New York, N. Y.

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

TEXTILES.

Mrs. A. R. Kohler.

The present economic conditions, which are more and more taking the production of household articles out of the home and into the factory, make it imperative that the housewife should know somewhat about adulterated textiles as well as adulterated food. In the case of both food and textiles, the object of the manufacturer is the same—to reduce the cost of production and increase his profit, and the result is also the same, being inferior products in both cases.

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kind of gum and more or less mixed with the tangled fibers of the cocoon.

The fibers are first cleaned, then made into yarn, after which they are woven into cloth. The method of cleaning depends upon the nature of the foreign substance to be removed and upon the nature of the fiber itself. It often happens that substances that would move the dirt quickly and effectively seriously injure the fiber. In other cases the cleansing agent is too expensive. And so the manufacturer in his desire to produce cheap materials often resorts to methods that are decidedly injurious to the textiles. Besides the cleansing of the fiber, in most cases there is also bleaching or dyeing or both, and here again the method determines its period of usefulness.

The method of separating the raw fibers of cotton, linen or wool results in a tangled mass, which necessitates the process of combing. In some cases also, long fibers are separated from short ones, resulting in two grades. These fibers are then made into yarn by a process of drawing and spinning. Frequently, in very fine yarn or yarn made from inferior fibers, it has to be treated to enable it to withstand the strain of the loom. This is accomplished by adding starch or some other sizing material.

Warping is the placing of the threads in the loom so that they may be ready for weaving. This is done by hand, as no machine has ever yet been made to accomplish this.

Cotton Fiber.

Cotton is the cheapest and most commonly used fiber. Its extended use has been made possible by the invention of the cotton gin which removes the seeds from the cotton. When this was formerly done by hand it took a negro about a week to remove the seeds from five pounds of cotton. Now the cotton gin can separate the seeds from five hundred pounds in an hour. When cotton is ripe it is a flat ribbon-like fiber. It has a twist which gives it strength. Its length varies from one to two inches. It also varies greatly in fineness. Sea Island cotton being the finest. The coarsest is six or seven times as great in diameter.

The natural color is usually creamy white, though some cotton, as Nankin, is quite yellow. In its natural state it is covered with a vegetable wax. When this is removed it absorbs water very readily and we have absorbent cotton. It withstands heat much better than the animal fibers. Mineral acids do not affect it while wet. If, however, the dilute acid be left in cotton, it may become concentrated as it dries and destroy the fiber. If a hot iron be put on the cloth before the acid is removed, a hole will be the result. Therefore, in using acids or cleansing powders containing acid for removing stains, etc., it is very important that all the acid be removed while the fabric is still wet. This can be accomplished by frequent rinsing. But better still, by adding some ammonia to the water, which will neutralize the acid. Then rinse the roughly.

Mercerized Cotton.

Concentrated alkalies mercerize cotton. This changes the appearance of the cotton fiber, making it swell up and giving it a high luster. It also increases its strength considerably. Dilute solutions of alkalies have no injurious effect unless exposed to the air when they weaken it. These principles are used in the bleaching and dyeing of cotton. But they are of value in laundry operations.

Wool Fiber.

Wool is the most valuable animal fiber. It is raised in almost every country as the wool, though the quality is affected by climate and such other conditions as the breed of animal, feed, care, soil, and health. One of the highest grade wools is produced from the Spanish merino. For years the Spaniards were so jealous of this industry that they did not permit any of this breed of sheep to be exported from their country. The Australians have crossed this Spanish merino with

English breeds, which also produce a high grade of wool.

The quality of wool varies greatly on the same animal. This necessitates sorting of the wool before it is manufactured. This sorting is done before the wool is cleaned and is a very disagreeable and dangerous operation, since a steadily disease is sometimes contracted by the sorter, from germs found in the wool. This danger is somewhat lessened by having the wool sorted on a screen under which a suction of air acts to draw the dust and germs down.

The wool fibers have a very peculiar and characteristic structure. The outside is covered with layers of horny scales overlapping each other. The size and number of these scales vary with the quality of the wool. It is these that give the wool its felting property.

When they are moist and warm they swell up and become locked in the scales of other fibers. As they dry they become more firmly locked together. Pressure aids this operation very much. Rubbing while the wool is moist and warm also brings about felting. This felting results in shrinking. Therefore, in laundering woolen garments it is well to avoid as far as possible the conditions that cause felting. Rubbing soap or an alkali on the cloth also aids the felting process. It is therefore best to wash the woolen goods by rinsing them in warm soapy water until the dirt is removed, then rinsing in clear water until the soap is removed. To get good results the water must be soft. If only hard water is available it must be softened before using.

In wool as it comes to the manufacturer we find that from fifty to eighty per cent of its weight is dirt and grease. The grease is the natural wool fat found on the fleece of the sheep, and the dirt consists of dried up perspiration, dust, sand, and burrs.

Two Classes of Yarn.

There are two classes of yarn spun from the wool, worsted and woolen. The worsted is spun from the longer fibers, the woolen from the shorter. But this is not the real distinction between the two. The worsted yarn has the individual fibers lying almost if not altogether parallel, while the woolen yarns have their fibers lying in tangled irregular bunches. These two kinds of yarn are made into two distinctly different kinds of cloth. The worsted yarns are woven into serge, diagonal and pattern weaves, and into any kind of cloth in which the warp can easily be distinguished from the woof. The woolen yarns are made into cloth in which the weave is concealed by felting the surface.

Mohair is cloth woven from the hair of the Angora goat. It is usually woven with a cotton or silk warp which results in a smooth hard-surfaced cloth which wears well, sheds dirt and is inexpensive.

Alpaca is a cloth somewhat similar to Mohair. It is made from the wool of the domesticated alpaca. It makes a softer cloth than mohair.

TO BE CONTINUED.

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Miss Winifred Maxim closed her school in this district last Saturday, taking with her to her home the best wishes of scholars and parents, all hoping she may return for the spring term of school. Irene Briggs, Christine Laidfield, Elsie and Bertram Rogg won the rewards offered by Miss Maxim for best conduct.

Dr. Twaddle is seen quite often in this district lately.

Lewis Merrill of Locke's Mills was in town, Saturday.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD.

Mrs. O. R. Stanley, who has been calling her daughter, Mrs. Merton Soule of Portland, has returned home again.

Will Farrell cut his foot quite badly last week.

Cary Stevens and Herbert Carter have finished yarding out O. R. Stanley's pine and now are hauling A. M. Carter's pine to Thurston's mill.

CANTON

Mrs. Samuel T. Hayden has gone to Quincy, Mass., to assist in caring for her sister, Mrs. Alice Caldwell, who is ill with consumption.

Mrs. Henry H. Nulty, of Buckfield has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Alice Bicknell.

Miss Monticze York has returned home from a pleasant visit in Massachusetts.

E. H. Jordan and family are moving to the Free Baptist parsonage on Pleasant street.

Mrs. Mellen B. Packard has been called to Portland by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Thompson A. Potter and family, who are ill with the mumps.

Mrs. S. A. Childs and Mrs. W. A. Lucens, who have been ill, are able to be out.

David Diplock of Augusta is spending a few days at the home of his aunt, the late Mrs. Lucy A. Davis.

The musical entertainment recently given under the auspices of Ponemah Rebekah Lodge was repeated Wednesday evening to a full house. In addition to the program given before, humorous readings were enjoyed by Prin. Donald B. Partridge, song by Charles Dymont, and a piano duet by Vivian Small and Angie Sweet. A dance followed.

The funeral of Mrs. Lucy A. Davis was held Thursday at the home, Rev. J. H. Little of Bethel officiating. Appropriate vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Gladys W. Russell. The members of John A. Dodge Relief Corps attended in a body and performed their impressive service for the deceased. The floral tributes were very beautiful and included a piece from the Corps. Among those who attended from out of town were: Mrs. Bertha Gordon of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Lucy Whittier of Gorham; Mrs. Margaret Smith of Arlington, Mass.; Miss Serena Diplock of Augustus; George Wyman of Monmouth, and George Smith. The remains were taken to Readfield, Friday for interment.

The installation of the officers of Evergreen Chapter, O. E. S., was held Tuesday evening. The installing officers were: Mrs. Minnie Woodman, Worthy Matron of Golden Sheaf Chapter of New Gloucester and Past Worthy Matron Mrs. Alice S. Novens of the same Chapter as Marshal, who performed the ceremony in an able manner. The officers are:

W. M.—A. C. Bicknell.
W. P.—F. B. Woodward.
A. M.—Miss Florence Childs.
Secretary—C. E. Mendall.
Treasurer—Mrs. Velda Bicknell.
Cond.—Mrs. Estella Woodward.
Asso. Cond.—Miss Agnes Heald.
Chaplain—Mrs. Minnie Oliver.
Marshal—Mrs. Fannie B. Lucas.
Pianist—Mrs. Winifred Roberts.
Aid—Mrs. Ethel Johnson.
Ruth—Mrs. Helen Eastman.
Eather—Mrs. Clara Mendall.
Martha—Mrs. M. J. Childs.
Electa—Mrs. Estella Briggs.
War.—Mrs. Julia E. Hollis.
Sen.—E. K. Hollis.

At the close of the installation ceremony, Mrs. Belle Nulty, in behalf of Evergreen Chapter presented the installing officers with silver ladies with their initials, O. E. S., No. 24, and the date 1917 engraved thereon. After the meeting supper was served and a social time enjoyed.

Among those from out of town who attended the funeral of William Kimball DeCoster were: Mrs. Louise Morrill of Portland, Mrs. G. C. Russell of Rumford, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Russell and Mrs. C. H. Towle of Dixfield, Mrs. Rose Atwood of W. Minot, Mrs. August Foss and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Merrill of Mechanic Falls, R. B. Stratton of Rumford Center, R. H. Pennell of Rumford, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Waterhouse of South Hartford, Dr. A. L. Stanwood and J. M. Harlow of Rumford.

W. A. Lucas is convalescing. A most enjoyable occasion was the installation of the officers of Ponemah Rebekah Lodge, Friday evening, D. D. F. Mrs. Gertrude Coleard of Dixfield, assisted by Mrs. Alice Ames of Dixfield as Grand Marshal, performed the work in a pleasing manner. They were

Child Saved from Worms

A mother of six children writes: "My baby was very sick and a friend of mine suggested trying Dr. True's Worm Elixir. Now I have six children and am never without Dr. True's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, in my house. Mrs. H. M. Gile, West Newbury, Mass."

Signs of worms are: Deranged stomach, sick, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the throat, short, dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever. If your child shows any of these symptoms, start giving Dr. True's Elixir at once. At all dealers—35c, 50c and \$1.00. Advice free. Write to us.

ANBURN, MAINE. Dr. True.

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Overcoats, Mackinaws, Lamb lined Coats
Men's and Ladies' Fur Coats, Sweaters
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You will make no mistake if you BUY NOW.

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8 Inch Boot, Low Heel, Goodyear Welt, Receding
Toe. They are a good trade at \$5.00.
Other kinds for \$4.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00.

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YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Recently we published in these columns an offer of The Youth's Companion and McCall's Magazine, both for a full year, for only \$2.10, including a McCall Dress Pattern. The high price of paper and ink has obliged McCall's Magazine to raise their subscription price February 1 to 10 cents a copy and 75 cents a year—so that the offer at the above price must be withdrawn.

Until March 31 our readers have the privilege of ordering both publications for a full year, including the choice of any 15-cent McCall Dress Pattern, for only \$2.10.

The amount of reading, information and entertainment contained in the fifty-two issues of The Youth's Companion and the value of twelve monthly fashion numbers of McCall's at \$2.10 offer a real bargain to every reader of this paper.

This two-at-one price offer includes:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues.
2. The Companion Home Calendar for 1917.
3. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers.
4. One 15-cent McCall Dress Pattern—your choice from your first copy of McCall's—if you send a two-cent stamp with your selection.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Advertisement.

The fellow who continually talks of self has little about which to talk.

assisted by Miss Carrie Hayford as Grand Warden, Mrs. Gladys Russell as Grand Secretary, Mrs. Fannie B. Lucas as Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Blanche Richardson as Grand Guardian and Mrs. Helen A. Eastman as Grand Chaplain.

The officers are:

N. G.—Mrs. Amy Chamberlain.
V. G.—Mrs. Ethel Woodward.
Rec. Sec.—Mary I. Richardson.
Fin. Sec.—Ruth Johnson.
Treasurer—Mrs. Eleanor Westgate.
Warden—Mrs. Maud Richardson.
Conductor—Miss Addie Marston.
R. S. N. G.—Mrs. Etta Gilbert.
L. S. N. G.—Mrs. Evie York.
R. S. V. G.—Mrs. Madeline Olin.
L. S. V. G.—Miss Agnes Heald.
I. G.—Mrs. Ethel Johnson.
O. G.—Mrs. Caro Harding.

The installing officers were presented with sterling silver napkin markers, the presentation speech being made by Mrs. C. E. Richardson. Supper was served at the close of the meeting.

Among those who attended Ponemah at E. Sumner were: Mr. and Mrs. John Briggs, Eva Briggs, Mary Chamberlain, Agnes Heald, Mrs. Helen Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Enock Markham.

Mrs. Clara E. Richardson has been entertaining Miss Lena Felt and Mrs. William Lee of Rumford.

The officers of Canton Orange were installed Saturday by O. M. Richardson with Mrs. Estella C. Briggs as Marshal. After the installation a great part of the meeting was devoted to remarks by members, who discussed plans for the meetings for the new year. Applications were received and a degree team will soon be reorganized for work.

SUNDAY RIVER.

A. Gauthier of Rumford was in this place on business one day recently.

Joe Jolbert of Ketchum spent Sunday with his family at Rumford Cor-

Miss Agnes Dwinalls, who has been helping Mrs. John McPherson in Han-

over, returned home Monday.

C. A. Baker was in Rumford on business one day last week.

John Nowlin, who has been helping Joe Spinnay a few days, is again working in Bryant's mill.

Fred Mundt spent Sunday at his home on Grover Hill.

Harry Bryant started sawing birch last week.

Harry Williamson has moved his family into Mrs. Mac Godwin's rent.

Joe Spinnay began hauling poplar to the river, Monday.

H. M. Kendall has a pair of horses working for Willie Powers.

Lewis Spinnay had the misfortune of losing one of his horses last week. He has purchased one of P. E. Lowe to replace it.

Mrs. Clyde Walker was in Hanover, Monday.

Howard Bailey is hauling birch to Bryant's mill.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops. Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes and sprinkle in the foot-bath, for use among the troops, because it gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen, tender feet and makes walking easy. At druggists everywhere, 25c. Adv.

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For a critical discussion and impartial review, read

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By JAMES MAVOR, Ph.D.

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MILLS.

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APPROVED

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Columbus, O.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: "For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into my new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into my new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.



THE CARE OF POULTRY BREEDING STOCK.

By G. E. Conkey.

The proper care of the breeding birds and a maximum of healthy, vigorous chicks are very closely related. The latter is impossible without the former, for it is only natural that if the parent bird's strength, health and vitality are not maintained in the highest degree, it cannot yield a high percentage of fertile eggs or impart strong vitality to the chicks that do hatch.

We will assume that you have carefully selected your breeding birds, taking only those that were well shaped, strong, healthy, vigorous and of known egg producing ability. The next step then is to house them separately from the general flock, so that you can keep a close watch on them and see that they get into the very best of condition. The first requisite to getting breeding birds into condition is to make no attempt to get eggs from them during the latter part of December and the early part of January. During this time the birds should be fed for condition only—that is, they should receive enough food to keep them strong and well but not enough to supply them with any great surplus.

In addition to this, the males and females should be confined separately until about two or three weeks before you are ready to save the eggs for hatching. This insures additional vitality. This separate housing of male and female breeders may seem unnecessary to some poultry raisers, but it is worthy of the most careful consideration if you expect to conserve the vitality in your flock so as to get the greatest percentage of fertility in the eggs that are later to be used for hatching.

Do not, however, make the mistake of confining males in coops that are too small or that are poorly located. Light and sunshine are needed and if conditions are unfavorable you will defeat your purpose in making the separation. Stopped birds should be provided with plenty of litter to insure their getting all the exercise they need. Clean the coops at least once every two weeks and so that the birds always have clean water. The same feed given the females will also answer for the males. Include greens, grit and charcoal with which the ration is incomplete.

Many poultry owners settle the business problem satisfactorily by dividing up part of the regular poultry house for the breeding birds or by fitting up some other building that can be spared temporarily and confining the birds in it.

If it is necessary to use a building primarily intended for other purposes, so that it has a sound roof; that all cracks are tightly closed so as to prevent drafts; and that it has enough windows in the south or southeast side to afford the interior plenty of sunlight. You must see to these important details if you would maintain the strength, health and vitality of the breeding birds. Next put up a few straw racks below the roosts, and spread a deep layer of clean litter over the floor. Then see that the birds have plenty of room. If they are at all crowded, there will be danger of disease and they will also become fretful.

A high degree of fertility and vitality in the hatching eggs will be quite impossible if the breeding birds do not get plenty of exercise. Therefore, feed all grains in a deep litter so that the birds will be compelled to scratch out each kernel. You cannot get satisfactory results from over fat stock and the more exercise they get the better will be their condition.

In addition to getting plenty of ex-

POTATO DISEASES.

Show Tendency to Spread in Various Parts of the Country—Seed-Plot Method of Control.

Potato diseases, which are showing a tendency to become established or to spread in various parts of the country, can best be controlled in most cases through the adoption by farmers of the seed-bed method of control, according to Dr. H. A. Edson, truck-crop disease specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In discussing the potato-disease situation and possible control measures in a recent address, Dr. Edson said:

"A disease of the potato which is making its appearance in several sections of the country is the one designated by Orton as streak. The cause of this disease is unknown. It is characterized by the appearance of angular spots on the leaves, which have a tendency to run down the veins through the stems of the leaflets to the main petiole, or leafstalk, producing a streaked appearance. The affected portions of the plant wither and die, the leafstalks break over at the axil of the leaves—that is, their junction points with the branches—with the result that leaves hang directly down, swinging in the wind and attached only by a portion of the epidermis. In severe cases the plants are eventually entirely killed. The trouble is apparently transmitted from generation to generation by means of the seed tubers, and there is some indication that it is transmitted from plant to plant in the field. In the absence of more definite knowledge of the disease, it is recommended that roguing be practiced as a precautionary measure wherever it appears."

Heavy Loss from Mosaic.
"Mosaic is assuming great importance as a potato disease in certain sections of the country. It is characterized by a mottling in the green of the leaves, sometimes accompanied also by a crinkling but not a rolling of the foliage. The disease should not be confused with the uneven yellowing which results from the application of excessive water in irrigated regions nor with the somewhat different yellowing and rolling associated with excessive alkali content in soils, nor should it be confused with the condition of partial absence of coloring matter, possibly chimera, seen occasionally in fields, more particularly in certain sections of the West. The cause of mosaic has never been determined, but it is known that the disease is reproduced when tubers from affected plants are used for seed. The experimental data, which have been secured both in the United States and abroad show that the yield from mosaic plants is less than that from healthy plants of the same variety grown under the same conditions or in the same field. The average reduction in yield in trials made by the department with various varieties and in several different sections of the country is approximately 30 per cent. Roguing out affected plants in the seed plot affords a practical though perhaps not complete control of the trouble."

Exercise and Good Shelter. Your breeding birds should be kept free from lice and mites. To do this thoroughly dust the birds with a good lice powder; provide them with a dust bath; and occasionally spray the inside walls of the house, the nests and roosts with a strong lye liquid.

It will also be well to treat your birds for worms. Worms are as harmful to vitality as lice and mites and are perhaps more dangerous, because their presence in fowls is usually hard to detect.

With such care, you should be pretty sure to have your breeding birds in the pick of condition by the time you are ready to mate them. The best results will be obtained by allowing ten or twelve hens to each male in the Leghorn class, about eight with the medium size breeds, and not more than six with the heavy breeds. Each mated group should then be confined separately, or, if impracticable, twice the number of hens that would ordinarily be mated to one male can be confined together and two males used, but on all these methods of mating anyway, as they believe that in practically every breeding flock preferences are shown and that by alternating males this preference is overcome to a great extent. This plan also gives each male a chance to feed up every other day and thereby keep in much better condition for the best males are inclined to stand back at feeding time and allow the hens to eat first. Very often through this shyness they do not get all the food they require.

The mated birds should be fed regularly on a good laying ration never neglecting to furnish green food at some kind daily. In about two weeks after mating you should begin to get plenty of fertile eggs. Here is where the care given to the breeding birds will be shown to have been worth while, for these eggs are pretty sure to possess strong vitality and therefore should produce a lot of healthy, vigorous, worth while chicks.

"The late blight of the potato caused by Phytophthora infestans and the rot of tubers which follows in the winter are too well known to call for description. It has recently been shown, however, that the planting of tubers affected with Phytophthora decay affords a means for infection of the growing crop. The development of the disease, however, is entirely dependent upon weather conditions. In dry seasons one may plant affected tubers without insuring the development of the late blight, but it has been shown that the original infections follow up the stems from the seed tubers if the weather conditions are favorable to the development of the fungus. It is, therefore, advisable to avoid infected seed when possible in addition to employing the usual control by Bordeaux mixture, which is a well-established practice."

"Recent studies upon the powdery mildew have demonstrated the fact that this disease is less serious in its character in the United States than was at first feared. It is apparently unable to survive except in the more northern sections of the country, and the damage done there is, in many years, not serious. The disease is correlated with heavy, rather wet soils, or more particularly with subsoils of this character. The damage done is to a large extent dependent upon weather conditions even in these unfavorable types of soil."

Disease in Storage.

"Several species of Fusarium are now known to produce potato diseases. These may be classified in two groups. The first is the wilt-producing group, which attacks the vascular tissues and the root system of the plant, cutting off the water supply and causing injury in proportion to the extent of the invasion. In extreme cases a yellowing, or at least an unhealthy green color and a characteristic rolling of the foliage develop to be followed by sudden wilting and death. The tubers produced upon infected plants frequently carry the fungus in their vascular tissue, as may often be demonstrated by the appearance of a darkened ring near their stem end. Infected tubers, stored under unfavorable conditions, may develop a serious decay, which is either of the wet or the dry type according to the temperature and moisture. The second group includes other species of Fusarium, which are to be classified as wound parasites. They infect the tubers through wounds resulting from handling while digging or storing. The infection may occur in the field or in the storage houses. These forms of decay may be controlled to a large extent by regulating the storage conditions. The stock should be stored at low temperatures (34 degrees to 40 degrees F.) in well-ventilated houses. Our knowledge of Fusarium wilt diseases has not reached a stage where directions for the satisfactory control of the vascular parasites can be given. It is possible, however, to improve the conditions by crop rotation and by careful selection of the seed stock. Tubers produced on infected plants are likely to carry the disease, hence such progeny should never be used for seed. Disease-free seed, however, can not be depended upon to produce a healthy crop on infected soil."

Black Leg Caused by Seed.

"Black leg is a disease which, so far as is known, is entirely seed-borne in its character. In typical cases affected plants die in the early part of the season as the result of a black, relatively dry, decay of the stem which originates at the base where the plant comes in contact with the parent tuber. During the early stages of the disease the leaves roll and the plant assumes a more or less stunted and bushy appearance. In other cases the disease progresses less rapidly so that the plants may arrive at full growth without showing evidence of infection. In some cases the disease is confined to the pit of the stem, not showing at all at the surface. Plants affected by this delayed, however, are more or less seriously infected. It is stock of this sort which perpetuates the disease. All of the evidence accumulated to date indicates that the bacteria are unable to live in the soil even during a single winter. These organisms are especially susceptible to drying and are also readily killed on the surface of seed potatoes by common disinfectants, such as chlorinated lime. The roguing out of diseased plants from stock intended for seed is one of the most effective means of controlling black leg. This practice, coupled with treatment of the seed with bichlorid of mercury according to the method recommended by Morse, affords an almost complete control."

Rhizoctonia and Black Scurf.

"Rhizoctonia, the cause of the well-known black scurf of potatoes, is also frequently responsible for injurious diseases of the growing plants. It is very generally distributed in all agricultural soils and has recently been shown to be a normal inhabitant of virgin lands. Its parasitism upon the potato appears to be correlated with conditions of over-irrigation. Generally speaking, these types of environment which are unfavorable to the potato and which consequently weaken its vitality or lessen its vigor may be expected to result in its

increasing the injury produced by Rhizoctonia, since the fungus itself seems capable of thriving in all types of soil and under all conditions of climate. The most common type of disease with which Rhizoctonia is associated are the killing back of the sprouts of young plants in the spring, which may be spoken of as a damping off, the production of lesions or damaged spots upon the underground stems and upon the stolons; which carry the tubers, and in severe cases the production of a dying of the external tissues of the tuber. The lesions upon the stems are frequently present without apparent injury to the vigor of the plant or the amount of yield. The injury produced is dependent upon the depth to which these lesions kill the tissue."

"The conducting elements in the potato stem are located in a vascular ring, the center of which contains the xylem, or that portion of the conducting tissue through which the materials taken up by the roots are conveyed to the above-ground portion of the plant. On either side of the xylem are the phloem strands, through which the elaborated food materials are conveyed from the leaves to the tubers. Whenever lesions penetrate into the tissues far enough to produce the death of these conducting cells, the communication between the leaves and the roots is interrupted and the injury to the plant is proportional to the amount of interruption. The lesions upon the stolons produce an injury in a similar way, cutting off the communication between the leaves and the growing tubers, making it impossible for starch to be conveyed to them as it is elaborated day by day. Superficial lesions cause little injury, but deep lesions make the deposit of starch in the tubers in a normal way impossible, and frequently result in the production of swollen interstices or aerial tubers or the formation of small tubers on new stolons developed on portions of the stem above the lesions."

"Curly dwarf is a disease characterized by the foreshortening of all of the portions of the potato plant above the ground, frequently accompanied by a crinkling of the leaflets. The whole effect is to produce a stunted, more or less rosetted plant, of which the yield is greatly reduced or frequently all. The cause of curly dwarf is unknown, but it appears to be physiological. The progeny of curly leaf plants invariably produce curly dwarf, and it is usually true that affected stock runs out entirely and is lost in a few years."

Cause of Leaf Roll Unknown.

"Leaf roll is another disease of the potato which has been believed to be physiological. This is characterized by an upright habit of the tips of the stems, by a tubular rolling of the leaves of a portion of the entire plant, frequently accompanied by a discoloration most pronounced at the margin of the leaflets. The character of this discoloration varies with the varieties from a light yellow to a deep purple. The petioles of the leaflets of leaf-roll plants are frequently twisted so that the underside of the leaf is turned outward or upward. There is often a metallic luster of the leaflets most noticeable from beneath, the tissues are more brittle than normal, and are exceptionally rigid. The dull rustle given out by shaking the leaves of such plants against one another has led to the application of the term 'rattles' in some sections. The cause of leaf roll has never been determined. It has been generally believed, both in this country and abroad, that the progeny of leaf-roll plants could not produce healthy stock. It is certainly the case that leaf roll progeny frequently does reproduce its like, so that it is inadvisable to employ such stock for seed purposes."

Control in Seed Plot Most Practical.

"Aside from the specific means of control which have been mentioned, the most practical method of combating the diseases discussed is probably that of the seed plot. For this purpose the farmer employs in the first year the best stock available, planting it upon the best soil type, and caring for it in the most approved manner. From time to time during the growing season the weak, diseased, or otherwise undesirable plants are rogued out. At digging time it is highly desirable to harvest at least a portion of this field by hand, selecting those hills whose yields approximate most closely to the grower's ideal. Tubers obtained in this way form the nucleus for the next year's seed plot. If this method is followed consistently, many of the diseases which are now so vexatious will be largely held under control, and in addition the general vigor and consequent productivity of the stock will be held at a high level."

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CORN GROWING.

Proper Balance of Moisture, Heat, and Fertility Necessary for Successful Culture.

There are certain fundamental requirements in moisture, heat, and fertility which everywhere govern corn yields. A change in the supply of one may make a change in another advisable. Thus, the moisture requirement varies with the amount of heat available. In addition to water and heat, soil fertility and seed also must be regarded among the chief essentials. No one of these can be said to be more important than another. Where all are abundant except one (as water, for example), this one becomes the limiting factor and methods of supplying it become the important means of increasing the yield. In short, the secret of successful corn culture is to maintain a proper balance of moisture, heat, and fertility."

Having laid down these essentials, C. P. Hartley and L. L. Zook, of the Office of Corn Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, in Farmers' Bulletin 773, Corn Growing Under Droughty Conditions, proceed to discuss in detail methods by which this balance can be maintained. The following facts are taken from this bulletin, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Corn, the authors point out, possesses characteristics which appear to make it adapted to drought conditions, and, on the other hand, has qualities which limit its possibilities as a crop for semiarid regions and call for special adjustments. In producing a given weight of feed or dry matter, corn uses less water than certain other crops, as oats, clover, and alfalfa. It is deep rooted and can, if necessary, draw water from a depth of 5 or 6 feet. In hot, dry weather the rolling of the blades reduces the loss of water. On the other hand, the heat requirements and peculiar flowering habits of this crop make it less adapted to semiarid regions than other grain or forage crops."

Corn makes its entire growth during the season of highest temperature, growing best when the thermometer registers 80 degrees to 100 degrees F. It can not grow in early spring or late fall, and its growth is retarded during the summer by cold nights or cool weather. It needs its greatest supply of moisture during the summer weeks when droughts are most likely and when rains are less effective because of losses from evaporation. In other words, the heat requirements of corn prevent growth at times when moisture conditions are likely to be most favorable, while lack of moisture frequently retards growth when heat conditions are most favorable. The problem, therefore, where heat is great and moisture deficient, is to store up moisture; and where moisture is plentiful and heat deficient, so to handle the soil as to prevent moisture from lessening unduly such heat as may be available."

In the case of corn, which differs in this respect from perfect flowering plants, the setting of seed and the filling of the ears are seriously interfered with by summer droughts. Corn has two kinds of flowers, the tassels or pollen bearers and the seed-forming or silk-bearing flowers. The pollen from one falling on the silk of the other is necessary to the development of grain. Droughty conditions often hasten the shedding of pollen, but delay the appearance of silks, with the result that the pollen is mostly wasted. If fertilization is prevented in this way, no amount of later rain can cause kernels to form or make a good grain yield. The corn crop is sometimes injured by hot winds that do less damage to such crops as alfalfa and the grain sorghums. The problem here is by the choice of planting time and the selection of early maturing or late maturing varieties to bring about the double flowering of the plant at times when drought is least likely to interfere with fertilization."

Everything corn gets from the soil is in liquid form, and the crop can not grow unless the soil contains moisture to spare.

In our semiarid regions the soils for the most part are fertile, and the limiting factor is either water or heat. Raising corn may be likened to raising steam in an engine. Too much water lowers the temperature, whereas too little water is dangerous. Growth can take place only while there is a proper balance between heat and water. The two must be in the soil at the same time. Water falling as snow or rain before heat is present should be stored in the soil. The boiler should be filled before the fire is started."

In northern sections and at high altitudes the lack of heat limits corn yields, while in southern sections it is the lack of moisture. Abundant soil moisture reduces soil heat—desirable in the South, but undesirable in the North. Far north a soil with a wet surface is usually a cold soil. Here the conservation of heat is more important than the conservation of moisture. Evaporation keeps the soil cool. Soil moisture rises to the surface to replace that which evaporates. Cultivation checks the rise of soil moisture to the surface, enabling the surface to dry more rapidly. The dry surface then becomes warm by taking in heat, which otherwise would have been wasted in evaporating water from below. Corn cultivated late in the afternoon may be frosted that night, while adjoining uncultivated rows escape the frost. The more rapid evaporation caused by recent cultivation first cools the surface, but as soon as the surface dries, the soil becomes warm quicker and the crop grows more rapidly than it would have done without the cultivation."

In northern localities, where lack of heat is a factor limiting corn yield, summer fallowing and moisture conservation tend to keep the soil cold and seldom give increased yields of corn. In southern localities, where lack of moisture is the limiting factor, summer fallowing and practices which increase soil moisture give increased yields of corn."

In the southern part of the Great Plains lack of moisture is the chief limiting factor. Ignoring special instances and speaking generally, every operation should be conducted in such manner and at such time as to enable the soil to take in and retain water. But just how and when is this to be done? Should the land be plowed deep or shallow; in the fall or in the spring? On what date should corn be planted, and how many times should it be cultivated?

These questions can not be answered correctly by rule or by averages. Each field of corn presents a combination of conditions which demand consideration in answering these questions. Time-of-planting tests conducted yearly for 160 years at a particular station might show that the highest average yield had been obtained from corn planted on May 10, and the next spring might be so unusually warm and forward as to warrant planting in April.

(The next article will deal with getting moisture into the soil and preparing land for planting.)

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